

The China Mail

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號六月七日一千八百八十一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1881.

日一月六日巳辛

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Notices of Firms.

DENTAL NOTICE.

FROM August 1st, 1881, Dr. H. YARDLEY EASTLAKE, M.A.D.D.S., will take Charge of the DENTAL PRACTICE of Dr. Wm. C. EASTLAKE, in Hongkong, and will Open his New DENTAL ROOMS, Lower Floor of the HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS, Wyndham Street. Latest Scientific Applications and Improvements in Dentistry. Office Hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Hongkong, July 12, 1881.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING my Absence from Hongkong, Mr. ROBERT COOKE will act as SECRETARY.

By Order of the Board, D. GILLIES, Secretary, Hongkong, June 13, 1881.

Auctions.

NOTICE.

898 KILOGRAMS of Old YELLOW METAL will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Board the Spanish Despatch Boat "Marguia del Dero."

Tenders will be received on board the said Steamer from 10 to 11 A.M. of the 18th Instant, and the highest bidder will be preferred.

RAMON BALCAZAR.

Hongkong, July 15, 1881.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 19th July, 1881, at 2 p.m., at No. 4, Morrison Hill, the Residence of the late J. ROBINSON.

The whole of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising—

ENGLISH-MADE WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, ENGLISH-MADE WALNUT TABLES, MARBLE CENTER TABLE, CHINA, TEAKWOOD MARBLE-TOP TABLES, and TEA-CUPS, BRONZE VASES, INDOOR BURNERS and ORNAMENTAL PORCELAIN VASES, and ORNAMENTAL JAPANESE ARMOUR.

ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY TELESCOPE DINING TABLE and SIDEBOARD with PLATE GLASS; ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY MOROCCO COV'D SOFA and CHAIRS.

DINER, DESKES, and BREAKFAST SETS and GLASSWARE, CLOCKES, MIRRORS, KELWOOD LAMPS, ENGRAVINGS, CARPETS, and HEARTH RUGS.

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, MARBLE TOP TABLES, &c., and CHINA.

TOY AVARIES, ONE IRON SAFE.

ONE SEMI-GRAND PIANO, by J. BROADWOOD & SONS.

ONE CONCERT GRAND PIANO, by PLEYEL, in Rosewood Case.

ETC., ETC.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 12, 1881.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will offer FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises,

MONDAY,

the 25th July, 1881, at 4 p.m. (unless previously disposed of by private contract),

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY,

comprising—

SEVEN CHINESE SHOPS, and DWELLING HOUSES, erected upon INLAND Lot No. 77, almost opposite the COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

The Seven Shops will be Sold either separately or together.

TERMS OF SALE—\$2,000, or \$300 per House, to be paid on the fall of the hammer.

For Plans of the Property, and further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, refer to

SHARP & CO., Auctioneers and Valuators of Houses, Lands and Estates,

No. 13, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Chartered Bank of India,

Australia and China.

Hongkong, July 15, 1881.

FOR SALE.

JOHN BAZLEY WHITE & BROTHERS' PORTLAND CEMENT.

Sole Agents for China,

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, June 13, 1881.

FOR SALE.

VALVOLINE CYLINDER OIL.

THIS Oil is a lubricant for the Valves

and Cylinders of Steam Engines, and

is free from the objections which exist

against the use of tallow or vegetable oils.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 27, 1881.

FOR SALE.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

MESRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every business of Banking Exchange.

E. SCHWEBLIN,

Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES GRANTED at current rates

of MARINE RISKS to all parts of

the World. In accordance with the

Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds

of the Premiums are distributed annually to

Constitutors, whether Shareholders or not,

in proportion to the net amount of Premium

contributed by each, the remaining third

being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEY SMITH,

Secretary.

Hongkong, April 6, 1881.

To Let.

G O D O W N S - T O L E T.

FRAYA EAST AND WANCHAI ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to

SIEMSSON & CO.

Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

TO LET.

N O. 2, OLD BAILEY STREET.

And, No. 6, PEPPER'S HILL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, May 30, 1881.

TO LET.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Thirtieth Ordinary Half-Yearly

MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the

Company will be Held at the OFFICE of

the Company, No. 52, Queen's Road, on

THURSDAY, the 28th July instant, at 3

o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose

of receiving the Report of the Directors,

together with a Statement of Accounts, de-

claring a Dividend and electing Directors

and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, July 8, 1881.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 15th to the

28th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, July 8, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 20th

Instant.

By Order of the Directors,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,

Secretary.

Hongkong, July 8, 1881.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING

of SHAREHOLDERS will be Held at

the HONGKONG HOTEL, on FRIDAY,

the 29th Instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 20th

Instant.

By Order of the Directors,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,

Secretary.

Hongkong, July 8, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 16th to the

20th Instant.

By Order of the Directors,

W. H. RAY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, July 8, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE ISSUES of 1878 WANTED.

Apply to this OFFICE.

Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE

PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

R. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Best known remedy for Nervousness,

Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional

Derangements; extensively used

in the Supreme Court of Hongkong

on the 9th day of June, 1881, by VALENTINE

ANTONIO DO ROZARIO and MARCIANO ANTONIO BAPTISTA, Executives named in the said Will, both of Victoria, aforesaid, are hereby required to send in writing the Particulars of their CLAIMS or DEMANDS to the said VALENTINE ANTONIO DO ROZARIO and MARCIANO ANTONIO BAPTISTA, at the address aforesaid, to MESSRS. BREERETON and WOTTON, at their Office, 29, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 13th day of August, 1881. And Notice is hereby given that the said VALENTINE ANTONIO DO ROZARIO and MARCIANO ANTONIO BAPTISTA will be liable for the Assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any

THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 661.—JULY 16, 1881.

For Sale.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
Es—Recently arrived Mail and
other Steamships.

**AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
GROCERIES,**
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY
MAIL.

Eastern and Californian CHEESE.
Boneless CODFISH.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Russian CAVIARE.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
PEACH, and APPLE BUTTER.
Pickled OX-TONGUES.
Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.
Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.
Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2½ lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted PICKLES.

MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted
MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.
Lunch TONGUE.

Assorted American SYRUPS, for Sum-
mer Drinks.

McCarty's Sugar LEMONADE.

Clam CHOWDER.

Codfish BALLS.

Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.

**C ALIFORNIA
RACKER**
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose.

Alphabetical BIS-
CUITS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed-
BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

CORNMEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

RYE MEAL.

NEW BOOKS.—

3,000 Numbers "FRANKLIN SQUARE" and
"SEASIDE" LIBRARIES, including
McCarthy's "HISTORY OF OUR OWN
other recent Publications,
from 15 cents to 25
cents each.

HERBERT SPENCER'S COMPLETE WORKS
ON SYNTHETIC PHILOSOPHY.
IRVING'S COMPLETE WORKS.

HAWTHORNE'S COMPLETE WORKS.

EMERSON'S COMPLETE WORKS.

PREScott'S COMPLETE WORKS.

EDWARD POE'S COMPLETE WORKS.

WILLIAMS'S "MIDDLE KINGDOM."

GRIFFIN'S "MIKADO'S EMPIRE."

BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED
STATES.

HARPER'S HALF HOUR SERIES.

Medical WORKS.

School BOOKS.

Presentation BOOKS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

ALBUMS of Music, with Words.

ALBUMS of Piano-forte Pieces.

Sheet MUSIC.

Photo. ALBUMS, Etc., Etc.

REVOLVING BOOK CASES.

STATIONERY.—

For LADIES, and OFFICE USE.

OFFICE REQUISITES, of every description.

SPECIALLY SELECTED
CIGARS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND
AERATED WATERS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

JOHN MOIR & SON'S

FAIRY HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TEYSSONNAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.

SAVOURY PATE.

GAME PATE.

PORK PATE.

OX PALATES.

HUNG (Hambo) BEEF.

TRIPE.

FRUITS for Ices.

SHERBET.

COCONUTINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

EPHT'S COCOA.

ROBINSON'S GROATS.

GELATINE.

Russia OX-TONGUES.

French PLUMES.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

SARDINES.

Ham TONGUE and
Chicken SAUSAGE.

ASPARAGUS.

MACARONI.

VERMICELLI.

SAUSAGES.

MEATS.

SOUPS, &c., &c.

SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.

RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly
executed.

Hongkong, June 20, 1881.

Mails.

**Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.**

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIC" will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on MONDAY, the 18th July, 1881, at 3 p.m.,
Connection being made at Yokohama
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
ports.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. of the 17th July.

All Parcel Packages should be marked
to address full; and same will be received
at the Company's Office, until 6 p.m. the
day previous to sailing.

A Reduction of 25% made on all
RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.

Concise Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Carriers, should be sent to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 50a, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, Jr.,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 7, 1881.

jy18

Insurances.

NOTICE.
QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

THE Undersigned Agent for the above
Company, is prepared to accept Risks
on First Class Goods at 1½ per cent. premium
per annum.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

jy21

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are
prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE
RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual
Discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1881.

jy21

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL, FULLY SUBSCRIBED, \$1,000,000.

Board of Directors.

KOH MOON WAH, Esq., Chairman.

BAN HUP, Esq., LEONG ON, Esq.,
K' YIN KAI, Esq., CHONG PENG, Esq.

QUAN HOI CHUN, Esq.

KWOK YIN KAI, Esq., Manager.

WOO LIN YUEN, Esq., Assid. & Secretary.

THE Company grants POLICIES ON
MARINE RISK to all parts of the
World, payable at any of its AGENCIES.

Contributory Dividends are payable to
all Contributors of Business, whether they
are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, March 14, 1881.

jy14

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at Current
RATES. RISKS on First Class Goods
Reduced to 1½ per cent. premium per annum
from this date.

GILMOUR & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

jy21

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP
"ROHILU," Captain W. BARRATT, with
Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this for LONDON direct, via SUEZ
CANAL and usual Ports of Call, on
THURSDAY, the 21st Instant, at 4 p.m.
Cargo will be received on board until
10 a.m. on the day of departure.

For further Particulars, regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY'S Office.

The Company grants POLICIES ON
MARINE RISK to all parts of the
World, payable at any of its AGENCIES.

Contributory Dividends are payable to
all Contributors of Business, whether they
are Shareholders or not.

GILMOUR & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

jy21

MITI BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE
AND INLAND SEA.

THE S. S. "NIGIAGA MARU," Capt.
WYNN, due here on or about the
18th July, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 23rd July, at Day-
light.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at
the Office up to 6 p.m. of 22nd July.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2
Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board
before delivery is taken, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

KATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin Steerage, \$6 \$12

YOKOHAMA & NAGASAKI, 75 20

SHANGHAI via YOKOHAMA, 120 40

KOBE, 95 30

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN
PASSENGERS.

Cargo and Passengers for Nagasaki
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail
Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the
Company's Office, PRAYA CENTRAL, West
Corner Pottinger Street.

H. J. H. THIPP,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 12, 1881.

jy23

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship "CITY OF
PEKING" will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATUR-
DAY, the 30th July, 1881, at 3 p.m

during the whole occurrence. We trust that the Chief Commissioner will not overlook the great assistance rendered by Mr. Weesel, but for whom by the statement of the Captain and Crew they would have not reached Rangoon.—*Gazette.*

A good joke is told of the C. C. of B. B. He went down, to Poosundoung, lately to see the riccim of one of our local merchants. Walking into the place, followed by two native servants, he went up and addressed an Engineer employed in the mill, who good naturally showed him over the premises and gave what explanations were needed. After seeing all there was to see, the C. C. departed. Shortly after the proprietor of the mill who had evidently made an appointment to meet the C. C., and been prevented from being in time, came down in hot haste and enquired of the engineer whether the Chief Commissioner had been there. "I know seen only Chief Commissioner, Sir, but there was a full ship Captain here who had two black cooks along with him" was the reply.

Professor and Madame Ujifay leave Simla on Monday next for Kashmir, travelling by way of Kangri and the basin of the Upper Indus. Those distinguished wanderers, who are the guests of Sir Robert G. Simla, do not seem to appreciate the difficulties of travel, when once the boat track has been passed. In Khotan and in other Russian territories in Central Asia, travellers with good letters of introduction can, of course, travel without any great hindrance; but it is a very different matter crossing into Kashgar or the independent Khanates which border Kashmir. The only chance of success lies in a thorough knowledge of the language and customs of the half-savage races which have to be met and pacified; and in this respect Mr. Ujifay is quite helpless. He does not know Persian or Turki, and will have to trust to native interpreters; which means that he will be mobbed at every step of his way, and will in all probability be subjected to much hardship and perhaps to great indignities. To attempt to penetrate into Wakhian from Gilgit would be to commit suicide; and in his progress towards Yarkand he will probably have to pay heavy black-mail to rob the Kirgiz-tribes who may even then strip him of his baggage, and turn him adrift to die. We do not say this to discourage the Paris ethnologist, but to warn him that travelling in lawless countries requires large experience, great tact, and greater linguistic abilities.—*Pioneer.*

THE RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CITY HALL MUSEUM.

FURTHER OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence has been placed at our disposal:—

I.—The Chairman of the City Hall Committee to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c., &c.

CITY HALL,

Hongkong, March 31st, 1881.
To the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c., &c.

My Lord,—A copy of your despatch dated the 22nd December, 1880, addressed to His Excellency the Governor of this Colony, was, in accordance with your request, forwarded to me on the 7th February last.

The Committee need hardly say that they have carefully considered the question as to whether or not, after the expressions that have fallen from your Lordship; they ought to continue in force the regulations that have made for admission to the museum.

Whilst thanking your Lordship for directing the payment of the \$1,800 which had been withheld by His Excellency the Governor, they note that your Lordship objects to any distinction being made as to classes or race in the rules of admission, but you would not object to admission alternately free and by payment, as in the South Kensington Museum.

The Committee do not fail to appreciate the evident good wishes of your Lordship in thus suggesting what might appear a satisfactory mode of settling the dispute, that has arisen, but they feel constrained to point out, that however well such a rule might work in England, it would, in their opinion, be as regards Chinese visitors, utterly impracticable in this Colony, as the result would be that the Museum would be empty for three days out of the six every week, while upon the remaining three days it would be overcrowded. Although the funds to build the City Hall were chiefly obtained from shareholders, and it was understood at the time that the shareholders would be entitled to any profit that might be made, from the letting of the Theatre, Ball Room, &c., as a matter of fact the shareholders have not only received no interest on their money, but there does not appear to be any reasonable hope of their ever doing so, or of their getting back any portion of their capital. Great difficulties as to ways and means have always been experienced, since the institution was first opened, and the Committee do not feel justified in abandoning the Government Grant without once more placing clearly before your Lordship the reasons that have actuated the making and continuing the regulations that have been objected to.

The Committee do not feel it is somewhat difficult to explain to your Lordship fully their reasons for adhering to the distinction drawn in the Notice as to "Chinese," but would state that were the Chinese to be allowed unrestricted admission during the day, the Museum would practically be closed to European ladies, respectable Chinese women, and also to almost all the European residents of the Colony.

The position that women hold in China, and the fact that a Chinese lady is seldom seen outside of the private apartments of a house, render it perfectly impossible for a large number of Chinamen to understand the freedom accorded to ladies in Europe and America. This fact alone renders it extremely undesirable that ladies should only be able to visit the Museum when it is crowded with natives.

The personal habits of the Chinese of the lower classes who, I am glad to observe, flock in large numbers to the Museum, who eat garlic with their rice, and whose clothing in winter is not in the clearest state, and in summer is of the very scariest description, are quite sufficient to discourage Europeans from visiting the Museum during the hours when it is thus crowded.

The Committee would have wished to avoid putting forward such an argument, but feel bound to do so when pressed for the reasons that have actuated them in the matter.

The arguments that might be adduced with reference to such places as the Public Gardens are totally inapplicable to a room on some occasions visited by 5,000 to 6,000 Chinese in one day, where the show-cases occupy a very large portion of the space which is not great, and where the temperature in summer month ranges between 80° and 100° degrees.

Another fact that the Committee would call to your Lordship's notice is the necessity that exists for closing the Museum in the middle of the day in order to allow of its being swept out and cleaned. The staff attached to the City Hall is, owing to financial considerations, kept as small as possible with due regard to the amount of

work that has to be done, and were the Museum to be crowded all day long a larger staff of employees would be required.

The Committee wish also to inform you that though at one time a Chinese policeman was told off for special duty at the Museum, from 10 to 1 daily, his services have for some time past been withdrawn by the local Government, and the Committee are, wholly dependent upon their own staff to prevent theft, damage and disturbance.

To conclude the Committee would remind your Lordship that the present rules were agreed to, as already pointed out, by a large majority and after very full discussion, at the special meeting held in compliance with the Governor's suggestion, in December 1879, at which meeting the Bishop and Chief Justice were present; that the Chinese were consulted when the first rules were drawn up in 1875; that both the Chinese and Europeans were always contented with them until the present Governor requested their alteration; that the regulations at present in force enable Chinamen, Chinese women, and Europeans each respectively to visit the Museum free of charge in their own hours and without fear of interruption or annoyance, and that any person of respectable appearance, of whatever nationality, at all times, except when Chinese women are in the Museum, can visit it upon making special application at the door. The visitors to the Museum have hitherto been remarkable for the orderly conduct displayed since the building was opened, but the Committee intend no disrespect to any class of the population in stating it as their opinion that such a course of conduct and support as this there could occasionally be due to the disturbance were assistance and encouragement admitted together in the crowded rooms of an institution which does not possess a staff of officials competent in such a case to preside over them.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. KESWICK.
Chairman.

II.—The Acting Colonial Secretary to the Chairman of the City Hall Committee.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Hongkong, 8th July, 1881.

SIR,—As Mr Keswick is no longer in the Colony, I am to acquaint you that that gentleman's memorial of the 31st of March, 1881, respecting the race distinction in the rules of admission to the City Hall Museum, has been received and considered by the Earl of Kimberley; but that his Lordship sees no reason to alter the decision already communicated by me to Mr Keswick, namely, that Her Majesty's Secretary of State cannot sanction the continued expenditure of public money on any institution of the kind in which a distinction is made among the different ratepayers in the rules of admission, although his Lordship would not object to admission alternately free and by payment.

The Governor having referred to my correspondence with Mr Keswick on this subject, desires me to repeat to you what appears in my letter No. 237 of the 5th of February, 1881, that if the Committee will not modify the rules of admission to the City Hall Museum, it will be necessary to carry out the conditional offer made by him last year and renew the Government grant of \$1200.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

—FREDRICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
The Chairman, City Hall Committee.
&c., &c.

III.—The Chairman of the City Hall Committee to the Acting Colonial Secretary.

CITY HALL,
Hongkong, 14th July, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant acquainting me with the substance of the reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the communication of my predecessor, dated the 31st of March last, renewing the offer made by His Excellency the Governor of a continuance of the grant of \$1,200 annually out of the public Treasury towards the expenses of the Institution on condition that the Committee will not modify the rules of admission to the Museum so as to eliminate the distinction regarding the Chinese.

The Committee beg you will convey to His Excellency an expression of their thanks for this offer, as well as of their regret that after careful consideration of the information they are unable to accept it, subject to the conditions laid down, which would necessitate the abolition of regulations the Committee deem to be indispensable to the comfort and convenience of the great majority of the persons who visit the Museum.

If the Institution, as suggested by Lord Kimberley, is to be thrown open to all classes at all hours, subject only to admission alternately free and by payment, as in the South Kensington Museum. The Committee do not fail to appreciate the evident good wishes of your Lordship in thus suggesting what might appear a satisfactory mode of settling the dispute, that has arisen, but they feel constrained to point out, that however well such a rule might work in England, it would, in their opinion, be as regards Chinese visitors, utterly impracticable in this Colony, as the result would be that the Museum would be empty for three days out of the six every week, while upon the remaining three days it would be overcrowded.

Although the City Hall were chiefly obtained from shareholders, and it was understood at the time that the shareholders would be entitled to any profit that might be made, from the letting of the Theatre, Ball Room, &c., as a matter of fact the shareholders have not only received no interest on their money, but there does not appear to be any reasonable hope of their ever doing so, or of their getting back any portion of their capital.

Great difficulties as to ways and means have always been experienced, since the institution was first opened, and the Committee do not feel justified in abandoning the Government Grant without once more placing clearly before your Lordship the reasons that have actuated the making and continuing the regulations that have been objected to.

The Committee do not feel it is somewhat difficult to explain to your Lordship fully their reasons for adhering to the distinction drawn in the Notice as to "Chinese," but would state that were the Chinese to be allowed unrestricted admission during the day, the Museum would practically be closed to European ladies, respectable Chinese women, and also to almost all the European residents of the Colony.

The position that women hold in China, and the fact that a Chinese lady is seldom seen outside of the private apartments of a house, render it perfectly impossible for a large number of Chinamen to understand the freedom accorded to ladies in Europe and America. This fact alone renders it extremely undesirable that ladies should only be able to visit the Museum when it is crowded with natives.

The personal habits of the Chinese of the lower classes who, I am glad to observe, flock in large numbers to the Museum, who eat garlic with their rice, and whose clothing in winter is not in the clearest state, and in summer is of the very scariest description, are quite sufficient to discourage Europeans from visiting the Museum during the hours when it is thus crowded.

The Committee would have wished to avoid putting forward such an argument, but feel bound to do so when pressed for the reasons that have actuated them in the matter.

The arguments that might be adduced with reference to such places as the Public Gardens are totally inapplicable to a room on some occasions visited by 5,000 to 6,000 Chinese in one day, where the show-cases occupy a very large portion of the space which is not great, and where the temperature in summer month ranges between 80° and 100° degrees.

Another fact that the Committee would call to your Lordship's notice is the necessity that exists for closing the Museum in the middle of the day in order to allow of its being swept out and cleaned. The staff attached to the City Hall is, owing to financial considerations, kept as small as possible with due regard to the amount of

SIR HENRY T. IRVING, K.C.M.G.

As there may be some good foundation for the statement that has been made that Sir Henry T. Irving will be Sir John Pope Hennessy's successor and Hongkong's Governor for the next five years or more, after the departure of our present ruler, little or no apology is needed for reproducing now the substance of a letter from a Ceylon friend, (one of the most experienced journalists and oldest residents in the Colony) to whom we wrote, when the probable appointment of Sir Henry to this Colony was first mentioned, asking for what might look in our new Governor should he be the same officer who acted as Colonial Secretary of the Isle of the Coffee Berry some years ago. Our correspondent, whom we then fairly and justifiably described as an experienced and eminently impartial and trustworthy authority, and one who knew Sir Henry (then Mr) Irving well, wrote to say that if the statement that had been made was true, that official taking over the reins of Government in November last, "All intelligence on these points, however, is perhaps somewhat speculative in its character, the final arrangements not yet having been perfected. The one great and welcome fact is, however, that the end of the Hennessy rule draws to a close, and that there is a near prospect of a re-institution on his departure of a rule less

crooked than that under which we have existed for the last four years or more.

FOR FOREIGNERS IN THE SERVICE OF ORIENTAL STATES.

The following memorandum on the above subject is given as an appendix to the new work on Col. Gordon's experiences in the Soudan (*Colonel Gordon in Central Africa, 1874-1879*; with a Portrait, and Map of the Country prepared under Col. Gordon's supervision. From Original Letters and Documents. Edited by George Birbeck Hill, D.C.L. London, Thos. De La Rue & Co., 1881) which we reviewed the other day. The subject is one which naturally possesses considerable attractions to all who take any interest in China and its future, as the subject of the employment of foreigners is one which is bound up closely in every speculation that can be made as to that future. When the writer is one who speaks so authoritatively as Col. Gordon does, the utterances must carry great weight; and the writings of the gallant Chinese Gordon have always a great interest in their originality and terseness or strength and are so invariably well worth reading. We quote:—

Sir Henry Irving began life tolerably low down in the ranks at the Colonial Office, where, however, he soon showed possession of considerable ability, and eventually attracted the attention of the Heads of Departments. His career was commenced in 1863; for some years however he did not obtain ordinary office promotion in the third and second grade, and it was not until the year 1860 that he took a considerable step in advance by obtaining the appointment of private Secretary to Sir Frederick Rogers, one of the permanent Under Secretaries of State for the Colonies. In 1863 he was nominated to the Colonial Secretaryship of the Island of Jamaica, which won him much popularity and distinguished himself by downright hard work; in May 1869, he was appointed Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, where he remained until his appointment, in 1873, to the Government of the Louang Islands.

Whilst Colonial Secretary of this Island under Sir Hercules Robinson, and afterwards under Sir William Gregory, he was deservedly popular and rendered himself a great favourite, not only with the members of the Civil Service but with the outside public, by the genial straightforward manner of his character; in Council not a brilliant debater, but speaking well and fluently and always to the purpose, never wearying his hearers. The full text of our Ceylon correspondent's letter was as follows:—

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Although Oriental countries resemble one another completely in so far as they are concerned, it is convenient to take Egypt as a type—

in considering this question, it is necessary to examine the existing state of affairs in Oriental countries, and then the *raison d'être*, and object in view of the foreigner who enters the service of an Oriental country: in the same way as before a war, the theatre of operations, in the first instance, and the plan and object of the contemplated campaign, in the second instance, are studied.

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CYRUS FIELD'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE EAST.

A recent copy of the *New York Herald* contains a chatty article from the pen of an interviewer belonging to that paper who called on Mr Field on his return home after his tour round the world.

THE OBJECT OF THE JOURNEY.

To begin at the beginning the Reporter asked with what object Mr Field had undertaken his circular journey. The answer was that he wanted rest. He freed himself from all business, forsook any one to whom his business letters and set off; he was pestered all the time he was going round with letters from all sides about that and the other side, every one of which he carefully read and acutely burned. He had not written a letter to any human being since he left New York for San Francisco in November last. He returned to New York almost in ignorance of everything that had happened since he had been away. He confesses that he had a desire to see something of the East, in order that he might judge at first hand. It's time to be. The next thing changes in his own and European countries within his lifetime had impressed him with the conviction that the old and effects empire of the far East must be affected by the spirit of modern progress, and he wished to satisfy himself as to whether the civilization of his own race and people was potent enough to elevate their inhabitants.

THE TELEGRAPHIC ROUTE.

He described the twenty days' voyage across the Pacific as a pleasant one and said:

"The first person from the shore who spoke to me when we arrived at Yokohama, gave an unmistakable sign that modern civilization had penetrated the far East. He was a friend with a telegraphic message, and he put in my hand intelligence sent from home a few hours before."

How had it come to you?"

"There is something romantic in the reception of intelligence that has travelled so far, passing over vast continents and under thousands of miles of ocean, isn't there? That message of good tidings from those I had left at home—I will tell you just what route it had taken to reach me. It had been sent from New-York to Cape Breton, thence under the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Newfoundland, and across Newfoundland. It had been flushed thence under the Atlantic ocean to Ireland, across Ireland and under the Irish channel to England, across England to Plymouth, under the Bay of Biscay to Lisbon, Portugal, thence to Gibraltar, thence to Malta in the Mediterranean, under the Mediterranean to Alexandria, Egypt, thence across the Isthmus of Suez, by the Great Pyramids, and under the Red Sea to Aden, Arabia, thence under the Indian ocean to Bombay, across the Indian ocean to Calcutta, thence the Bay of Bengal to Pemang, thence through the Straits of Malacca to Singapore, near the Equator, then under the China Sea to Hongkong, along the coast 1,500 miles to Shanghai, by cable under the Yellow Sea, and thence across the beautiful hills of Japan to Yokohama."

The conversation then continued:

"What an amazing journey! Couldn't it be shortened?"

"Yes, by laying a cable under the Pacific Ocean between San Francisco and Yokohama."

"Many have surmised that you went around the world to explore some new project, Mr. Field."

"I have two eyes and two ears, and I kept them open. But I travelled for recreation and general observation, as I have already said."

"But perhaps your work of laying cables is not yet finished?"

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"You may organize a Pacific cable company then?"

"Oh, no! I do not say I shall do any such thing."

TRAVELLER'S ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

The Reporter putting it that if the exact route Mr Field took were published, hundreds of New Yorkers would some time follow his tracks, Mr Field gave as follows. The name, approximate population, and way of reaching each place I visited: Yokohama, 69,000 inhabitants; twenty-eight miles by rail to Tokio, 1,000,000 inhabitants; back to Yokohama; 400 miles by steamer to Kobe, 8,000 inhabitants; twenty-two miles by rail to Osaka, 500,000 inhabitants, and by the most beautiful inland sea to Nagasaki, 70,000 inhabitants. Then, leaving Japan, by steamer across the Yellow sea to Shanghai, 250,000 inhabitants; by steamer on the China sea to Hongkong, 125,000 inhabitants, and by river to Canton, 1,000,000 inhabitants. Then by steamer to Canton. Then across China by steamer to the Yangtze, 90,000 inhabitants, and on the same sea to Sington, 90,000 inhabitants, and by steamer through the straits of Malacca to Penang, 60,000 inhabitants, both cities of the Malay Peninsula. Then up the bay of Bengal to Moulmein, 55,000 inhabitants; by the same bay to Rangoon, 90,000 inhabitants. Then leaving British Burma by steamer across the bay of Bengal to India, landing at Calcutta, 805,000 inhabitants. Then 300 miles by rail to Benares, 175,000 inhabitants; by rail 350 miles to Agra, 150,000 inhabitants; by rail 115 miles to Delhi, 155,000 inhabitants; by rail 300 miles to Allahabad, 105,000 inhabitants, and by rail 600 miles to Bombay, 650,000 inhabitants. Then across the Arabian sea 1,800 miles to Arabia, landing at Aden, 5,000 inhabitants. "But the Chinese are adopting many modern improvements!"

"Yes, the work now in progress on a telegraph line from Shanghai to Pekin shows that the crust is broken and foreign enterprise is entering the empire. The transformation of the Chinese may be slow, but I regard it as inevitable. America has made a profound impression on China through two eminent men," said Mr Field.

"A. G. Grant and General Grant."

The influence of General Grant's visit that the Chinese are obtained from the world did not say whether England or our own country is to be the more powerful."

"I think this is to be the greatest nation on the earth."

"But the Chinese have predicted a bright future for them!"

"They might do us some good if they would undertake our enlightenment. Look at the wastefulness in our municipal government, for instance. Millions of dollars are thrown away or lost, from the city treasury annually, and yet there is hardly a department of the government that is efficiently managed and administered as carefully and fairly and with thoroughness. If a man holds an appointment it is because he deserves it. It is doubtful if any other country has better employees in the civil service than China. They are trained for their work and they are sure of their places for life if their conduct is satisfactory."

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THE CHINA MAIL

Intimations.

TRADE MARK - Sanctioned by H. M. Government.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.



Trade Mark - PHOSPHODYNE, DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED, A.D. 1862.

BY R. D. LALOR, M. D.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is a Pure Solution of PHOSPHORUS in combination with the Vegetable Alkaloids Quinine, Cypripedium, Xanthorhynchia, &c., prepared by a chemical process known only to DR. LALOR, producing a remarkably elegant and pleasant Tasted Preparation, equal to the best wines, perfectly free from Strychnine and all other dangerous Active Drugs; superseding the numerous objectionable forms of Phosphorus Pills, Phials, Oils, and other nauseous Mixtures with which the Market has been flooded since the Phosphoric Treatment of Disease was first made public by DR. R. D. LALOR, in 1862.

To Residents in India, China and the Colonies, it will prove invaluable as a RELIABLE Liver Tonic and a Vitalizing Restorative.

This Phosphatic combination, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elevating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the BLOOD, BRAIN, and NERVE SUBSTANCE; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the system to the highest degree; by its being agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action. While retaining its wonderful properties, it acts as a Specific, surpassing all the known THERAPEUTIC AGENTS of the PRESENTAGE, for the speedy and permanent cure of all the derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Indigestion and Liver Complaints, Flatulence, Nervous Hypochondria, Nervous Debility in all its stages, Loss of Memory, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Affections of the Spinal Column, Lumbar, Sciatica, Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Deposits, &c., Ague, Spasms, Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Scrofula and Skin Diseases, Rickets (in children), Wasting or Willing of the Muscles, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces; whether arising from Climate, Brain Fag, or whatever cause.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE being a natural RESTORATIVE, its Energizing Effects are not followed by corresponding re-action; but are PERMANENT; and are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of Nervous Power, with a feeling of Vigour, Strength, and Comfort, to which the patient has long been accustomed. DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE gives back to the Human structure in a suitable form the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the BRAIN, SPINAL MARROW, and NERVOUS SYSTEM; of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character, thereby checking all Wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more exhausting Processes of Life, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain and Muscular System which renders the MIND, CHEERFUL, Happy, BRILLIANT, and ENERGETIC; entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive and Sluggish disposition which is the common experience in all their actions. A Marvelous Restorative for Brain Tumors, Clegygen, Business Men, and all who are engaged in the Competitive Struggle.

PHOSPHODYNE, the Antidote for Climatic Diseases. The Remedial properties of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World, the natural outcome of which is, that the sale has now become enormous in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Countries. See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montagu, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (December 1860) that in nearly every case of Cholera which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

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"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, "Pharmaceutical Journal," August 1, 1860, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is the right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION: None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sold by Manufacturers.

J. D. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 1s.

5mr81 1w 284 23a81

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The rate for Advertising is considerable moderate.

DR. R. D. LALOR, Day House, 32, Gaisford Street, LONDON, N.W.

The sole proprietor and originator of Phosphodyne.

Sold by All the Leading Chemists, Merchants and Stoarmkeepers in India and China.

20000 1w 8y 25000

Intimations.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their medicinal effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians, (in use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877, 22, Gold Harbour Lane, London. Sir - Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effect most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years' experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., L.M.

Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir, Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Inipient Consumption, Asthma and bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.

W. B. G., Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes, each having the words, "Keating's Cough Lozenges" engraved on the Government stamp.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THROAT Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. - SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

2ap81 1w 30sep1

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION: - Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor had been sworn to, which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. - See Times, July 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, soothes the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without exciting any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when required. Thousands of persons testify to its marvelous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases - diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diarrhea and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACT FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of the World, the natural outcome of which in India, Africa, and other Hot Countries, is Cholera.

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Intimations.

E. P. & W. BALDWIN, TIN PLATE AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURERS,

WORKS, SWINDON, NEAR STOKEPORT. 4, CORBETT COURT, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

For the excellence of our Manufactures, we have received the following

AWARDS.

Venice Exhibition, 1873 - GOLD MEDAL. South African Exhibition, 1877 - GOLD MEDAL.* Paris Exhibition, 1878 - FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA. Sydney Exhibition, 1879 - FIRST-CLASS AWARD. Melbourne Exhibition, 1881 -

* The only one awarded to any Tin Plate Manufacturer.

SOLE EXPORT AGENTS - BROOKER, DOKE & CO., 4, CORBETT COURT, LONDON, E.C.

2

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1875 & 1878.

2

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

The widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued in intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.00 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong, half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Korea, and the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Certain contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining of China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is among the pride of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which used serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of mixed interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular service, the Chinese Customs corps, the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated and elsewhere generally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In the paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Etel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to note that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two-months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum, delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese newspaper issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the governors and—so far as necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The proprietors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Siam, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT,
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
Papers, Correspondents, Letters, & any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly filed for the inspection of
Advertisers and the Public.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between both shores are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.
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